Number 363 THE August 3, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, Augnst 3, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are ONCE MORE requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts before the 15th of Auguſt next, otherwiſe they may expect that a legal method will be taken for the recovery, without further notice.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, July 26, 1793.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber about the firſt of this inſt. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mouth of Short creek, weſt Ohio, June 2, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Ewer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Henry Evans, care of John Smilie, Eſq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joſeph Fiſher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Waſhington townſhip; John Gilleſby, care of William Jack, Eſq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibſon, Long run; Joſeph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Eſq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Glaſbeaſon, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnſon, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnſton, Chartiers, Waſhington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhanon; James Kale, Derry townſhip; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleaſant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redſtone ſettlement; Benjamin Lord, Chriſtopher Lowinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Eſq. Charles May, care of John Smilie, Eſq. James and William Millikin, Cecil townſhip, Waſhington; John Marſhall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity townſhip; Joſeph M'Farland, care of Joſeph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Caſſick, near Budds ferry; John Neſbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, ſchoolmaſter; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Connoſtogh; Thomas Patterſon, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramſay, Fayette; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Meſſrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redſtone ſettlement; Andrew Scott, ſmith, in Brownſville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moſes Thompſon, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greenſburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redſtone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of Squire Finley, near Beeſon town; John Wilſon, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Weſtmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Poſt Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

June 10, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 11.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Letter from Citizen Gaſparin, Commiſſioner with the Northern Army, dated Orchies, May 9.

"I herewith tranſmit you a report of the affair of yeſterday, which has been juſt now ſent to me by General Lamoliere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment ſince our departure from Liſle, and as I have ſeen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he ſays reſpecting the firmneſs of the ſoldiers of the Republic is ſtrictly agreeable to truth.

"In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be ſupplied at the moment notwithſtanding the attention of the general and the adminiſtrators, our brave defenders teſtified no uneaſineſs, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the conciſe account of the general, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yeſterday evening, as we were retiring to head qrarters, we obſerved the Abbey of Vigogne in flames. It was ſet on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames raged violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy muſt be conſumed; and I have no doubt that we ſhall be maſters of them to day.

"P. S. Priſoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many Engliſh amongſt them. In the laſt convoy there were 14 of Engliſh, all wounded."

Report of General Lamorliere.

"The affair of the 8th has been moſt glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the beſt manner the dignity of the cauſe for which we are fighting. At ſeven in the morning, for ſuch were the orders of gen. Dampierre the commander in chief, the different corps of which my ſmall army is compoſed, attacked the advanced poſts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the diviſion under the command of gen. Deſpourches, who was charged to diſlodge the enemy from the Abbey of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in wood of St. Amand. The gen. and our brave brethren in arms preſented themſelves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obſtacles, as at every ſtep they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far ſuperior in number, notwithſtanding batteries of 17 pounders which they continually employed againſt us.

"Deſpourches had taken poſt on the platform of the Abbey of Vigogne, where he entrenched himſelf, and kept up a briſk fire from a quarter paſt 7 in the morning until 9 in the evening, I ſucceſsfully ſent him a ſupply of proviſions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This general officer uſed all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of gen. Hedonville, who attacked Rhemes at the ſame time, but he could never ſucceed, except in regard to the few chaſſeurs. It appears the enemy loſt a great number of men, we had alſo ſome brave ſoldiers killed.

"This diviſion lay on their arms all night, in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their poſition, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be made with advantage unleſs they can unite on the right wing with diviſions ordered to diſlodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

"At the moment when Deſpourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched againſt the enemy encamped near St. Amand in two different points.

"They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the cauſeway; but having determined not to take poſſeſſion of it till they ſhould be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points and at different times, to render my diverſion more uſeful.

"I directed ſeveral attacks on my left, both againſt Lecelles and againſt a mill where the enemy were poſted, and from which they were driven with loſs. My chaſſeurs fired even under the camp at Maulde, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Auſtrians were going to eſtabliſh themſelves at Bouchain, I carried three battalions and ſix pieces of cannon to my poſt of Belle Porte.

"General Chaumont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle Porte as far as Nache, ſeveral times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

"General Dampierre had written to me to repair to him myſelf, or to ſend to him a confidential perſon. I charged with this miſſion adjutant general Dupont, and I could not have choſen one more diſtinguiſhed in every reſpect, or who is more zealous in the ſervice of the Republic.

"I cannot too much praiſe the courage of our brave defenders, they diſplayed Republican Valour, and obſerved a diſcipline which gives the greateſt hopes of the ſucceſs of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never loſe that cheerfulneſs which is inſeperable from a good cauſe.

"My ſmall army conſiſts of troops from Douay, the camp near Lille and the advanced poſts of the latter.

"P. S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Deſpourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abbey of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their ſucceſs if they can be joined by Hedonville. I am going to proceed to his poſt when I have viſited thoſe which are in front and on my left flank."

SUMMONS OF DUNKIRK

Letter from Captain Clements, commanding a ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty before Dunkirk, to Gen. Paſcal Kerenveyer, April 24.

"Sir,

"Having the honor to command a ſquadron of ſhips of war of his Britannic Majeſty, deſtined to cruize before Dunkirk, and ready to co-operate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once ſo flouriſhing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any propoſals to make, to endeavor to check the progreſs of a war which muſt infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and deſtruction, I am ready to receive them, and to inſure inviolability of perſons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take into ſerious conſideration the ſad effects which will reſult to you and your families from refuſing this conciliatory offer to prevent a farther effuſion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war ſo deſtructive to the true intereſt of your country.

"I am ſent to offer you the protection of a great and honorable power, until your conſtitution ſhall be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid baſis.

"I ſhould not have detained the fiſhing boat *les Trois Sœurs*, capt. Mathieu Charles Kezel, had not a French privateer on Friday laſt taken two Engliſh fiſhing boats, between Folkſtone and Dover. I had no orders to moleſt induſtrious fiſhermen. I tranſmitted orders to the officer who commands the naval forces of his Britannic Majeſty at Oſtend, to ſet at liberty the fiſherman Kezel, whom I now ſend to Dunkirk with this letter, having detained his ſon as an hoſtage till he brings me back an anſwer. I declare on my honor, that when I receive it, I ſhall releaſe the boat of M. C. Kezel, and his crew, to go wherever they may chooſe, and pay him alſo for his trouble.

"I declare ſolemnly, on the honor of an Engliſh officer, that if any perſon from Dunkirk will do me the honor to come and treat with me perſonally, his ſuite, boat and crew, ſhall remain ſacred, and that they ſhall have full liberty to return to Dunkirk, whenever they think proper.

"I am, Sir,
"your moſt obedient
"humble ſervant,
"JOHN CLEMENTS, ſenr.
"commanding the ſquadron of the
"ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, be-
"fore Dunkirk."

Copy of the anſwer of Brigadier General Kerenveyer, Commandant at Dunkirk.

"Sir,

"I have received the letter which you took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with which you are charged. I have only a few words to ſay in reply, and theſe are, that neither I, who have the honor to command in Dunkirk, nor any of the inhabitants or citizens, will ever liſten to any propoſals tending to diſhonor the French name. It is uſeleſs therefore to loſe time in epiſtolatory correſpondence, which would become tedious, and be at leaſt illegal. Do me the honor to attack me in a military manner, and I ſhall have that of anſwering you—for it is in this manner that diſcuſſions ought to be terminated between people of our cloth.

(Signed)
PASCAL KERENVEYER,
"The Brigadier General Com-
"mandant of the Diſtrict of Dun-
"kirk."

FRANKFORT, May 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Guſtavelburg, ſlided unperceived between the advanced poſts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Pruſſian cannoneers had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment repoſing their wearied limbs.

The attack was ſo unexpected, that thoſe who were not at firſt killed, or made priſoners, endeavored to ſave themſelves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French purſued them ſo cloſely, that the Saxon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, alſo yielded to the impetuoſity of the aſſailants, in ſpite of all the endeavors of their officers to prevent them. The enemy

then ſpiked up the large artillery, cohorns, &c. and took away their carriages, and alſo three ſmall cannon.—M. de Luben, a brave Pruſſian officer of artillery was killed upon this occaſion, as were alſo a great number of matroſſes; M. de Rabe, lieutenant of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken priſoners.

Such was the confuſion which enſued in conſequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peaſants in the neighbourhood drove away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons ſent their baggage acroſs the river.

The French did not loſe one man! the allies being ſo panic ſtruck as to be unable to fire a ſingle cannon upon them

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BRUSSELS, May 7.

General Dampierre, commander of the French army in the northern frontiers, having united all the troops who firſt fled and joined General Dumourier, in the plain of Famars, made a movement hence, which indicated his deſign of raiſing the ſiege of Valenciennes and Conde, by an attack on the combined forces.

Prince de Cobourg who divided the views of Dampierre, collected his forces from all quarters, and the Engliſh and Hanoverian forces are ſtationed in ſuch a manner as to be able to ſecond the Auſtrians in caſe of neceſſity.

On the 29th ult. a corps of French troops from the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, attacked the advanced poſts of lieutenant general de la Tour, with ſuch alertneſs that they were obliged to fall back, but the Auſtrian general being reinforced the aggreſſors fled in their turn—all our generals oppoſed the moſt vigorous reſiſtance: the French fought like lions, and we ſee with pain, that the reſtoration of tranquility in France will not be effected without a great deal of bloodſhed.

LONDON, May 21.

The Spaniſh province of Biſcay furniſhes an army of 37,000 volunteers; and a ſociety of Madrid has offered to pay the king's guards during the whole war.

A great part of the town of Galway, in Ireland, was conſumed by a dreadful fire, on Monday the 22d ult.

The Flanders mail, which has juſt arrived, brings intelligence, that the Pruſſians and French were in ſight of each other in the duchy of Deux Ponts and Homburg, and that a deciſive engagement was hourly expected to take place there.

The Auſtrians have made a requiſition through a Britiſh officer, to our government, for various ſupplies, and among other articles for 40,000 tons of hay, without which they aſſure our miniſters that they cannot keep the field.

The requiſition fills, as we hear from rumour, ſixteen pages of paper. All the neceſſaries of flour, oats, beef, pork, peas, and in ſhort, proviſions of all kind, &c. &c. are enumerated, and without our aid they cannot go on.—Theſe are pleaſant circumſtances for a country already too deeply involved.

Six regiments are to embark from Ireland, who are to be joined by the corps of emigrants under the command of M. de le Chartres, conſiſting of 704 men; they are intended to aid the French royaliſts on the banks of the Loire. It is ſaid the firſt object of their attack is to be Nantz, in Britanny.

From Warſaw the 26th ult. we learn, that the king of Poland has given his conſent to the reſtoration of the permanent council, in conſequence of a requiſition from the confederacy at Grodno, who immediately proceeded to nominate a number of new members in the places of ſuch as are deceaſed.

From Vienna we learn, that the Imperial miniſters are buſily employed in concluding a treaty of alliance with the Porte.

It is ſaid, that the emperor has agreed to exchange general Bournonville and the French commiſſioners, given up by Dumourier, for count Leinengen, and ſome others, now held at Paris as hoſtages.

DUBLIN, May 17.

The laſt letters from London repeat, with an increaſed confidence, a matter which we ſome weeks ago intimated to our readers—That the Britiſh cabinet is determined to call upon Ireland for one million ſterling, as an additional aid towards the expences of the war.

There cannot be a ſtronger inſtance of the calamitous ſtate of the ſtaple manufacture of this kingdom, than the bare mention of one ſimple fact—"Linen yarn has fallen 50 per cent!"

Letters from London ſay, that if a ſpeedy peace does not open the channels of export trade, that univerſal bankruptcy and conſequent annihilation of the Britiſh commerce will take place by the firſt day of July. Some hopes they had are entertained that a peace will take place, as diſpatches of a conciliatory import have been ſent to lord Auckland.

May 25. From the Moniture which we have received down to the 13th inſtant, we have a better opportunity of aſcertaining the preſent ſtate of France than from the accounts which the public have lately ſeen. The debates of the convention ſerve to illuſtrate the true poſition of the country, and from them we learn that the jealouſies between the parties remain in all their violence; but though they tear one another like tygers, they moſt cordially agree in the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve the republic.

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American Affairs.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 21.

We are authoriſed to mention, that official communications have been received from the Preſident of the United States, forbidding Georgia to enter into an offenſive war with the Creeks. Theſe orders authoriſing the raiſing of one company of cavalry, and one of infantry, each to conſiſt of 100 men, to be commiſſioned by the governor of this ſtate, and under continental pay whilſt in actual ſervice.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Yeſterday captain Bordon, in the ſloop Reſolution, arrived here from St. Thomas's, which he left June 27. Captain Bordon informs, that accounts were received at Martinique, the day before he failed (a day's ſail) that the Britiſh fleet and army had abandoned the ſiege of that iſland—that admiral Gardner having propoſed terms of capitulation to the Bourbon garriſon, was anſwered that their only terms were fire and ſword—that the people there are united and determined.

Captain Bordon alſo informs, that the Danes protect their neutrality—that while he lay there, the Daniſh coaſt guard brig brought in two Britiſh privateers, one for having taken, manned and ſent in a Daniſh veſſel; they impriſoned the men of the privateer, and demanded eight joes per day, during the abſence of the veſſel—the other for having returned the fire of their fort, which had given protection to an American veſſel—and further,

That the Danes pay all kind of attention and reſpect to the American flag—witneſs the cuſtom-houſe expedited a veſſel after an American veſſel, to carry on board her regiſter, which ſhe accidently left behind.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated 14th May, 1793.

"Since I wrote to you a great change has taken place in Ireland.—The ſound of reformation and of liberty is no longer heard. Every writer, printer, or publiſher, who dares to whiſper a ſentiment hoſtile to the preſent ſyſtem of coercion, is both fined and impriſoned, either by the uſual courts of juſtice, or by the ſecret committee of the houſe of lords. To carry the ſyſtem into effect, a great military force has been brought into the country and a body of ſixteen thouſand militia is now raiſing, to enforce the meaſures of what is emphatically termed "a ſtrong government."

"So intent is England on the conqueſt of France, that the infamous diſmemberment of Poland is hardly mentioned. It has been thought by ſome that if the combined tyrants can effectually ſubdue France, they intend to parcel out your country among them—and thus extinguiſh every part of liberty in the world."

Papers from Knoxville (territory ſouth of the Ohio) abound with accounts of Indian depredations, thefts, and murders. Matters are now come to ſuch a criſis in thoſe, and ſome other frontier parts, that the planters are under a neceſſity of keeping centinels out whilſt others are at work in the fields. It is a late practice with the Indians whenever they fall in with a drove of hogs, to kill and ſcalp them; either as an intimation to the inhabitants that they are to expect the ſame treatment, or *to keep their hands in*, in the practice of that ancient, though not very liberal art.

A letter from Baltimore contains the following particulars relative to the cauſe of the late event at Cape Francois:

"The moſt circumſtantial account we have received of the cauſe of this fatal diſaſter, throws conſiderable part of the cenſures on the inhabitants of the Cape; it appears that General Galbaud arrived there in the abſence of the commiſſioners; that he found the town in great want of proviſions, which he had not money to purchaſe; that he offered the Americans fourteen dollars per barrel for flour, payable in drafts on Philadelphia or France; that the Americans refuſed ſuch payment, but offered their flour at 12 dollars a barrel, for ſpecie, or the produce of the iſland; that the inhabitants, pleaſed with the generoſity of this offer, agreed with the general to furniſh the produce, in conſequence of which agreement, the Americans delivered their flour, and then the inhabitants would not comply with their promiſes; at this ſtage of the buſineſs the commiſſioners arrived—they cenſured the general for exceeding his powers, and ſo defined what they conceived to be his authority, that he refuſed to remain in the iſland, and determined on returning to France. The commiſſioners however confirmed the purchaſe from the Americans, and aſſeſſed the inhabitants heavily for the payment—the latter diſguſted with the tax, invited the general and admiral (who it ſeems was diſpleaſed alſo with his treatment) to an attack on the commiſſioners, they land for the purpoſe, and the inhabitants refuſed their aid; the commiſſioners and their party ſuſtained the attack of their adverſaries two days, and it then would appear each party conſidered itſelf in danger, he one retired to the ſhipping, the other to the country; the revolted negroes were admitted into the town, and then ſcenes of unparalled horror were committed."

On Sunday laſt admiral Sercey, commanding the fleet from Cape Francois, arrived in town from Baltimore.

The ſhip Waſhington, of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived at that port laſt Sunday evening, after ſix weeks paſſage from Londonderry, with about 300 paſſengers.

Governor Galbaud is under arreſt on board of one of the ſhips of war of the fleet.

BALTIMORE, July [illegible]

The committee appointed to examine the ſituation of the French [illegible] arrived in this harbour, and to aſcertain the number of paſſengers, and the relief neceſſary to be given them, report,

"That they viſited 13 of the ſhips, and found on board 351 paſſengers, exclusive of people of colour and negroes, of which number about 100 are women and children—that the paſſengers in other ſhips arrived and expected are probably equal to the above number, of which they have advised an accurate report to be made to the conſul of the French republic—That the diſtreſſes of theſe unhappy people has not been exaggerated, or perhaps equalled, by the information already given to the public—That an exertion of great humanity is indiſpenſably neceſſary in the town of Baltimore, to ſupply their immediate wants and provide for their comfortable accommodation, until the interference of the French miniſter, or the general government, can be engaged—That the paſſengers and crews in general appeared to be healthy.

The committee actuated by motives of pity for the helpleſs part of the paſſengers have, of their own authority, ordered a ſupply of freſh proviſions and vegetables to ſeveral of the ſhips, of which articles they have been totally deſtitute during the voyage—this part of their conduct they truſt will be approved of by their fellow-citizens.

The buſineſs of future ſupply the committee conceive ought to be conducted in ſome regular ſyſtem. On mature conſideration they beg leave to recommend the following reſolutions—

Reſolved, That ſubſcriptions be taken immediately for ſuch ſum as each perſon may pleaſe to contribute or advance, on the occaſion—one-third part to be paid in hand, and the reſidue when called for; that the whole be put under the direction of the conſul of the French republic, who will cauſe an exact account to be taken of the paſſengers who are in actual want of ſupport—that the conſul be requeſted to appoint a committee, from the contributors, to receive the money, who will keep regular accounts of the expenditures authoriſed by him, and appoint perſons to purchaſe proviſions, provide houſes, and do ſuch other matters as ſhall be judged proper and neceſſary.

Reſolved, That a committee be alſo appointed to call on the inhabitants of the town, to requeſt them to give accommodation to the unhappy people above mentioned, in ſuch numbers as is convenient to each family; and that they make their report to the French conſul, and aſſiſt in carrying this plan into execution.

The ſubſcription being opened on the exchange this day at 12 o'clock, near TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were immediately ſubſcribed, and the exampled will no doubt be generally followed.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 3.

Four boats arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Fort Waſhington—we hear that great preparations are making, and large quantities of proviſions, &c. laying in at the different frontier garriſons, which ſeems to indicate a campaign this fall, provided a peace is not made—It is alſo ſaid 2000 militia from Kentucky, under General Scott, will accompany our army, if a campaign takes place.

A duel was fought at Fort Hamilton on the 5th inſt. between two officers, one of whom was killed, and the other had two fingers ſhot off.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated July 8, 179[illegible].

"Accounts are received here, that the Indians to the number of 2000, are aſſembled at the Miami in council; that they are greatly alarmed, having

heard that General Wayne is marching into their country with an army of 8000 men—to ascertain this, and know upon what terms the commissioners are authorised to treat, they have sent 30 chiefs from different tribes to them, and if the commissioners are not instructed to give up all the country on the west side of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, they may return home from where they now are—the Indians being determined to treat on no other terms than a relinquishment on our part of that territory. It is generally supposed, if the treaty does not take place, that the Indians will immediately commit depredations, and it is more than likely some part of our army may be the object of those now assembled. Col. Brant and Simon Girty are among those sent to the commissioners,

We are sorry to find by the last European accounts, that Gen. DAMPIERRE, *commander in chief of the French armies, was killed on the 8th of May by a cannon ball.*

Thursday last arrived here from Fort Franklin, Lieut. Tinsley, with a detachment of about 40 men.

Mr. Scull,

The following letter from Mr William Littell, *to his friend —— ——, Esq. you will please give a place in your next paper.*

IN a democracy the people have the sole power of making laws, and are likewise subjected to them—Hence, it naturally follows, that they are at the same time, both sovereign and subject. In giving their suffrages they exercise sovereignty, and in submitting to the laws they act as subjects. Nothing under such a government ought to be considered as a law, unless it is consistent with the sentiments of a majority of the constituents, as well as of the legislators. In a pure democracy the power of legislators is little more than that of proposing; such is what the nature of the government requires it to be, and such it was (according to Dionysius Halicarnasous) at Rome and Athens, *where the decrees of the senate had the force of laws for the space of a year, and did not become perpetual until they were ratified by the consent of the people.* The reason is obvious—laws enacted by a number of men chosen by the people, are not always the laws of the people; that is, cannot always be considered as agreeable to the sentiments of the people in general; therefore, it is necessary as it were, to make full trial of a law before it is established. These wise ancients never dreamed of their legislators being men whom they were bound to obey, and the legislators, like faithful servants, appealed to the people for their approbation to what they did.

Such a body are capable of being influenced so as to act from other motives than that of the public good by interest, prejudice, &c. Thus we find the never to be forgotten Congress of 1790 and 91 making an excise law, that by oppressing the poor, they might free themselves from paying an equitable part of the revenue, and by multiplying to no purpose, the posts of profit under the government, many of their creatures might be enabled to pass their lives in idleness and luxury by the labour of the industrious and well meaning. Thus the ever memorable assembly* of 1792 and 93, encreased the wages for their own services beyond what is just or reasonable, and gave exorbitant salaries to such officers as have little or nothing to

Now, such laws as these being foreign from the design of the people, and contrary to their sentiments, are not to be considered as laws of their enacting; but as the resolves of a set of men who were in a humour for tyranizing over their masters, and enriching themselves.

I make no scruple of saying that both these laws which I have mentioned are detested by a majority of the constituents of those legislative bodies by which they were enacted; and however different my opinion, in this particular, may be from that of many others, I am persuaded you will agree with me, and if you do, you will acknowledge that they ought not be counted really established laws.

I have hitherto spoke only of the fundamental laws of a democracy, and considered these detested resolves of our legislators in relation to these first principles of a free government. But there is in every government, some principle which, (like the ruling passion in the human mind) sets all its springs on motion. In a despotic government this principle ought to be fear; in a monarchy honor, and in an aristocracy and democracy virtue. To this principle all the laws ought to have a strict relation, inasmuch as they are strengthened by it, and in their turn give strength to it. Now, if our government is a democracy, virtue ought surely to be its principle, and this principle ought to be maintained by the laws.

However complicated an idea the word virtue (taken for moral goodness in general) may convey, when I speak of public virtue, I mean by it a very simple thing, viz. the loves of ones country. Now, if we consider from what this love arises, we shall be the better enabled to discover what laws best agree with it.

I cannot persuade myself that the fondness which the poorer sort of Europeans shew for their country, or which the negroes shew for Africa, is a public virtue. I take the first to be no more than the passion which monks shew for their order, which, the more it deprives them of all the pleasures of life, the more they doat upon it. The second, to be little more than the breathings of a savage mind after liberty and power, to tyrannize and oppress others, as is evident from many instances of people who have risen from the lowest depths of obscurity and misery, to wealth and power, have shocked the world with their cruelty and oppression. I cannot here forbear remarking that excessive pleasure or misery always render human creatures hard and unfeeling; it is only among those who partake both of the pleasures and difficulties of life, who are neither very rich nor very poor, that the kind benevolent souls are found. As for instance, nothing can exceed the cruelty of the oriental despots save that of a slave who obtains power over his equals. But to return, I think a love for ones country arises from a love of society—from a love of the people in it. No more do I want to enable me to see what laws are necessary to promote and preserve it, viz. such as may keep the citizens nearly upon an equality, or may make nor keep no man very poor, nor suffer any one to become very rich. I doubt not but you think this is a very wild doctrine, but I hope you will hear my reasons.—We know from our own observations, and from the history of all ages, that very little of this social love (the foundation of public virtue) can exist where inequality is established by law: where there are some very rich, and some extremely poor. The poor envy the rich, and the rich, in their turn, despise poor. These are prejudices which vulgar minds never were nor ever will be free from, unless mankind should be new modelled, and hence arises a hatred, instead of love for ones country; and wherever any great degree of inequality is, there will be discontent, envy, jealousy, contempt and hatred; and for one true patriot, an hundred designing men, and a thousand disaffected persons. But as social love can hardly be found where equality is not in some measure established, so, on the other hand, where this (equality) exists, we find all the social virtues in their highest perfection.

We may easily see how sensible many ancient legislators were of the necessity of such regulations; as is evident from their making an equal division of land, establishing a community of goods, &c. but these are extraordinary methods, and such things ought never to be attempted without the consent of every individual in the community; and I know no people on earth, at this time, who would give their consent to such a measure. But, tho' extreme equality is impracticable, yet it may in some measure be obtained.—If the laws gave no more to public officers, than what they might justly receive, as a compensation for their services, there would not be so many objects of envy and hatred presented to the people; so many men who are enabled to live in idleness and ease, and keep many of their neighbours in a state little better than that of absolute dependence upon them—I mean such as by exorbitant wages for the services which they have done to the commonwealth, and by continual speculations while they were in office, have been enabled to acquire vast tracts of land which might otherwise have been purchased by the honest and industrious. It is only the inequality which arises from this that I would disapprove: I am far from recommending agrarian laws, or wishing government to put any shackles on men which might hinder them from raising their fortunes as high as possible in an honest way. But I am persuaded that every considerate man will object against allowing a public officer more for a few days service, than a labouring man can earn in many years—This is the way that inequality is promoted. A man who receives a large salary for the discharge of his duty in an office that costs him but little time, is rather to be considered as a pensioner, than a servant of the public. This is what the people are displeased with, and are made to hate those whom they scorn to fear.—In a moderate government, the professed design of which is the happiness of the people, there is no need, nay, it is highly improper, that they should stand much in awe of their governors: it is therefore necessary that men who are entrusted with public offices should so conduct themselves, as to maintain the esteem of their constituents, otherwise the people, finding themselves continually duped and disappointed by those in whom they placed the utmost confidence, may be induced to despise all authority and contemn every law; then follows despotic power among the people, which is the most dreadful of all.

* *The general assembly of Pennsylvania.*

(To be continued.)

*** A monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society will be held on Monday Evening next, at Captain M'Masters's tavern—The members are requested to attend accordingly.

James Henry, Sec. P. T.

July 31, 1793.

*** *A piece from the Revd. Samuel Porter, in answer to the publication signed* A Calvinist, *inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th of May last, was received shortly after that time, but thro' some misunderstanding respecting it, was the cause of its not being inserted—as the disputes on which these publications originated have for some time lain dormont; we think it would be improper to insert it at this time.*

MONITOR.

THE cautious traveller, who is a stranger to the way, will inquire which of the many roads before him leads to the place of his destination.—He will walk with careful steps thro' the different and untried places he has to go over. His care and vigilance will be encreased as those are multiplied.

Happy would it be for us, if, in the journey of life, we used the same precaution! Happy, indeed if, to great prudence in our common affairs, we added the utmost deliberation and circumspection in all our moral actions.

For want of this, how many times are we obliged to "go back sorrowing over the ground we have incautiously trodden? And frequently cannot, with all our repentance, repair the loss and injury our imprudence has brought upon us. How much easier to prevent, by care, than to remedy, by repentance, the false steps of hurry and inattention!

We are moral agents, destined to pass a life of change and trial here—and soon, very soon, to land on the firm and immutable ground of an eternal existence.—The happiness of every part of life depends much on our conduct in the preceding period—and in the same manner the condition of the future on the general tenor of the present.

PATRIOTIC STANZAS

On the Anniversary of the Storming of the Bastile, at Paris, July 14th, 1789.

THE chiefs that bow to Capets reign
In mourning now their weeds display;
But we, that scorn a monarch's chain
Combine to celebrate the day
To Freedom's birth that put the seal,
And laid in dust the proud Bastile.

To Gallia's rich and splendid crown,
This mighty *day* gave such a blow,
As Time's recording hand shall own,
No former *age* had power to do:
No single gem some Brutus stole,
But instant ruin seiz'd the whole.

Now tyrants rise, once more to bind
In royal chains, a nation freed—
Vain hope! for they, to death consign'd,
Shall soon, like perjur'd Louis, bleed
O'er every king, o'er every queen
Fate hangs the sword, & guillotine.

"Plung'd in a gulf of deep distress,
France turns her back, (so traitors say)
Kings, priests, and nobles, round her press,
Resolv'd to seize their destin'd prey:
Thus Europe swears (in arms combin'd)
To Poland's doom is France consign'd."

Yet those who now are thought so low,
From conquests that were *basely* gain'd
Shall rise tremendous from the blow,
And free *Two Worlds* that still are chain'd,
Restrict the Briton to his isle,
And Freedom plant in every soil.

Ye sons of this degenerate clime,
Haste, arm the barque, expand the sail;
Assist to speed that golden time,
When Freedom rules, and monarch's fail;
All left to France—new powers may join,
And help to crush the cause divine.

Ah! while I write, dear France
My ardent wish I scarce restrain,
To throw these Sybil leaves aside,
And fly to join you on the main:
Pray heaven, your guns may never fail,
Nor George reward me with a jail.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at *Bedford*.

PETER Ankeny, Benjamin Bird, David Bleakley, Turkey foot townſhip; John Cox, John Davis, James Dermot, John Webſter, Adam Walker, Solomon Linn, Iſaac Thompſon, Huntingdon county; Alex. M'Nutt, Michael Murphy, John Williams, John Henry, Huntingdon County; Frederick Hill, Bedford county; Daniel Moore, Peter Weſt, Andrew Nagal, Jacob Defenboth, John Defenboth, Mrs. Beams, George Beamer, Henry Shefer, John Bonnit.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has juſt received a new recruit of Patent and other MEDICINES, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. Any perſon taking a quantity as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchaſed in Philadelphia. He has alſo an infallable remedy againſt any ſnake bites, in ſmall vials, by wetting the wound with ſaid ſubſtance, and drinking about 15 drops of it diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained.—Price 3/9 each.

He has alſo for ſale a general aſſortment of paint, flax ſeed oil, and an aſſortment of Engliſh vials and pencils.

HENRY CHAPESE.

Union town, July 6, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *ſtore-keepers, oppoſite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being diſſolved the firſt day of July current, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to that partnerſhip by bond, bill or book debt to call at ſaid ſtore and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without any further notice.*

If any perſon has any demands againſt the ſaid firm of Roſe and Hancock, they are requeſted alſo to call, have the ſame adjuſted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

I Forwarn all perſons from commiting waſte or deſtruction on my plantation joining Elizabeth town, now in the poſſeſſion of Robert Craighead, and others, for the recovery whereof I have brought an ejectment to next September term. I give notice, that in the event of any ſuch waſte, or the taking or purchaſing from the ſaid Craighead other than the natural profits ariſing from the ſaid plantation, actions will be commenced for the damages thereby ſuſtained, according to the nature of the caſe.

HUGH DAVISON.

June 1793.

Juſt opening for Sale by

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE whole of the property belong. to the Revd. Samuel Barr, in the town of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, conſiſting of one Houſe and Lot, three vacant lots, and one out lot containing 16 acres, two lots in the town laid out on the other ſide of the Allegheny, and two lots on the Sawickly creek containing 530 acres, including an advantageous ſituation for a mill. Propoſals in writing to be received by the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the property in the town of Pittſburgh to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, until the 10th of Auguſt next, on which day the whole of the above named property will be expoſed to public ſale, if not ſold before, & conditions made known, by WILLIAM AMBERSON, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS *ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 23d inſtant, June, a likely ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, no brand, but has a lump on the right ſide near her flank, occaſioned by a hurt, and a lump on the paſtern joint of her left hind foot. The man who took ſaid Mare is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 22 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and pitted with the ſmall pox; he took off a man's wife by the name of Murphy, they were ſeen at or near Weſt-Liberty, and it is ſuppoſed will make towards the mountains. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall receive the above reward or five dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable expences if brought to the ſubſcriber,* or to John Purviance, *tavernkeeper, in Waſhington.*

JOHN BERRY.

June 29, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had ſome concerns in buſineſs formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, and at that time he reſided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years paſt he went from thence into the county of Weſtmoreland to ſettle. If the ſaid John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage—but ſhould he be deceaſed, any perſon that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the ſame by thoſe it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

I HEREBY authoriſe Iſaac Pearce, poſtrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, poſtrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from thoſe who may be in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, and receipt for the ſame. Thoſe indebted will take notice and pay the ſaid poſtriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for ſale at the Printing Office.

William Semple

IS now opening a general aſſ of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, Store in the Stone Houſe, now occupancy of Col. Preſly Nevill, he will diſpoſe of *wholeſale & re* particulars of which will be ſome hence printed in handbills. He poſes ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

Juſt opening for Sale by

John Ormſby, junior,

At his *STORE* the corner of Second and Ferry ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY*, and *EARTHEN-WARE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, country linen, flax, oats, corn, ſuperfine flour in barrells, butter, cheeſe, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1793.

Iſaac Gregg,

Has juſt received and is now opening for ſale at his ſtore, the corner of Market and Second ſtreets,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their *STORE* from the ſign of the Indian Queen to the *New Brick Houſe* the corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where they have opened a new and general aſſortment o

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell at the loweſt rates for caſh, or country produce, viz.—Whiſkey, oats, corn, beeſwax, furr, and linen cloth.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, July 16, 1793.

Andrew Watſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received, and are now opening for ſale at their Store at the ſign of the* Indian Queen, *a general aſſortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 19, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Frederick Wiſe, late of Frederick Town, Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Adminiſtx.*
ISAAC ENKINSON, *Adminiſtr.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*